

Mitchell E. Daniels, Jr.
Governor

Gregory A. Wilson, M.D.
State Health Commissioner



Indiana State Department of Health

An Equal Opportunity Employer

January 24, 2005

Indiana Legislative Council
Attn: Phil Sachtleben
State House, Suite 301
Indianapolis, IN 46204

Dear Members:

Pursuant to IC 16-41-39.4-3, a preliminary report of data collected and recorded in 2004 of the number of children and adults diagnosed with lead poisoning in each county is enclosed along with relevant housing and population information. The Indiana Childhood Prevention Program receives thousands of results by mail and must enter these results manually into the system. Several thousand results have yet to be entered for 2004. A revised report will be submitted by February 30, 2005, that will include remaining CY 2004 data.

Please note that the Indiana State Department of Health convened a broad-based Elimination Plan Advisory Committee to fulfill the National Healthy People 2010 Goal to eliminate childhood lead poisoning. The Committee has representatives from many sectors, including housing, business, legislative, environmental, and medical. A plan was submitted and approved in June 2004, by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the major funder of the Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program.

Please feel free to contact Maria Larson at 233-1293 if further information would be helpful. Thank you for your continuing interest in Indiana's lead poisoning issues.

Sincerely,

GREGORY A. WILSON, M.D.
STATE HEALTH COMMISSIONER

Enclosures

Indiana Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (ICLPPP)

LEAD INFORMATION

From the CDC Website:

Approximately 434,000 U.S. children aged 1-5 years have blood lead levels greater than the CDC recommended level of 10 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood.

Lead poisoning can affect nearly every system in the body. It frequently goes unrecognized because lead poisoning often occurs with no obvious symptoms. Lead poisoning can cause learning disabilities, behavioral problems, and at very high levels, seizures, coma, and even death.

How are children exposed to lead?

The major source of lead exposure among U.S. children is lead-based paint and lead-contaminated dust found in deteriorating buildings. Lead-based paints were banned for use in housing in 1978. However, approximately 24 million housing units in the United States have deteriorated leaded paint and elevated levels of lead-contaminated house dust. More than 4 million of these dwellings are homes to one or more young children.

Other sources of lead poisoning are related to:

- Hobbies (making stained-glass windows)
- Work (recycling or making automobile batteries)
- Drinking water (lead pipes, solder, brass fixtures, valves can all leach lead)
- Home health remedies (arzacón and greta, which are used for upset stomach or indigestion; payloah, which is used for rash or fever).

Who is at risk?

- Children under the age of 6 years because they are growing so rapidly and because they tend to put their hands or other objects into their mouths.
- Children from all social and economic levels can be affected by lead poisoning, although children living at or below the poverty line who live in older housing are at greatest risk.
- Children of some racial and ethnic groups living in older housing are disproportionately affected by lead. For example, 22% of black children and 13% of Mexican-American children living in housing built before 1946 have elevated blood lead levels compared with 6% of white children living in comparable types of housing.

Can lead poisoning be prevented?

Lead poisoning is entirely preventable. The key is stopping children from coming into contact with lead and treating children who have been poisoned by lead.

- Lead hazards in a child's environment must be removed.
- Public and health care professionals need to be educated about lead poisoning and how to prevent it.
- Children who are at risk of lead poisoning need to be tested, and if necessary treated.

From ICLPPP Protocols:

Childhood lead poisoning is completely preventable, yet it continues to be the number one environmental disease of children. Lead deposited previously in the environment continues to poison generations of children. All children may be at risk of becoming lead poisoned regardless of socioeconomic status, racial, ethnic background, or geographic location. Childhood lead poisoning is a silent epidemic. Only a small percentage of children who suffer from lower levels of lead poisoning display obvious symptoms. Lead poisoning is virtually impossible to diagnose without a blood lead test.

Lead poisoning in Indiana disproportionately impacts urban, low-income, and minority children who live in older housing. It appears that most middleclass, suburban children are poisoned due to renovation or repainting projects in their own homes by workers, or their own parents who simply do not know safe practices for working with lead-based paint in older homes.

Taken from the ABLES web page:

The public health objective of the ABLES program (Objective 20.7 in Healthy People 2010) is "Reduce the number of adults who have blood lead concentrations of 25 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL) or greater of whole blood."

Elevated Adult Blood Lead Levels - The Problem

Lead has been recognized as a health hazard since ancient times. Ninety to ninety-five percent of adults with elevated blood lead levels are exposed occupationally. In 2000 about 10,361 adults were reported by 24 ABLES states to have blood lead levels greater than or equal to 25 mcg/dL. This number is known to be an under estimate because many lead-exposed adults do not have routine blood lead level testing. Of the 10,361, 2001(19%) had blood lead levels greater than or equal to 40 mcg/dL; the level at which workers may return to work under Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations. Adults exposed to lead can experience anemia, nervous system dysfunction, kidney problems, hypertension, decreased fertility, and increased miscarriages. Workers can bring lead home from their workplace, and unknowingly

expose their families. It is estimated that two to three percent of children with blood lead levels of 10 mcg/dL or greater were exposed by lead brought home from work. Children exposed to low levels of lead may exhibit symptoms of neurological damage, including learning disabilities and short attention spans. Children who come in contact with lead-exposed workers should be targeted for blood lead screening.

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (Press Release):

Very Low Lead Levels Linked with IQ Deficits, According to NEJM Study

A new study suggests that lead may be harmful even at very low blood concentrations. The study, funded by the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences of the National Institutes of Health, appeared in the April 17 edition of The New England Journal of Medicine.

The five-year study found that children who have blood lead concentration lower than 10 micrograms per deciliter suffer intellectual impairment from the exposure. The researchers also discovered that the amount of impairment attributed to lead was most pronounced at lower levels. The study was carried out by researchers from Cornell University, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, and the University of Rochester School of Medicine.

An important feature of this new study is its focus on children with blood lead levels below 10 micrograms per deciliter, a threshold currently used by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to define an elevated lead level. Previous research has been concerned primarily with lead's effects in the 10 to 30 micrograms per deciliter range, yet the new study finds lead-related impairments at lower levels.

"In this sample of children we find that most of the damage to intellectual functioning occurs at blood lead concentrations that are below 10 micrograms per deciliter," said Richard Canfield, Division of Nutritional Sciences at Cornell University and primary author on the study. The amount of impairment attributed to lead exposure was much greater than the researchers had expected. "We were surprised to find that in our study the IQ scores of children who had blood lead levels of 10 micrograms per deciliter were about 7 points lower than for children with levels of 1 microgram per deciliter," Canfield said.

At the same time, the study found that an increase in blood lead from 10 to 30 micrograms per deciliter is associated with only a small additional decline in IQ. "Because most prior research focused on children with higher exposures than in our sample, we suspected that those investigators could estimate only the amount of additional damage that occurs after blood lead has reached 10 micrograms per deciliter - unaware that more damage may occur at lower levels," said Charles Henderson, Department of Human Development at Cornell.

Deborah Cory-Slechta, director of the NIEHS Environmental Health Sciences Center at University of Rochester School of Medicine, said, "Our study also emphasizes the need to understand the behavioral deficits indicated by lower IQ scores."

Before 1970, childhood lead poisoning was defined by a blood lead concentration greater than 60 micrograms per deciliter. Since then, the threshold used to define an elevated blood lead level declined several times before reaching the current value of 10 micrograms per deciliter. Under this definition, more than one in every 50 children in the United States between the ages of 1 and 5 years is adversely affected by lead, which has been linked to lowered intelligence, behavioral problems, and diminished school performance. Nearly 1 in 10 young children have a lead level above 5 micrograms per deciliter, according to CDC figures.

"Our study suggests that there is no discernable threshold for the adverse effects of lead exposure and that many more children than previously estimated are affected by this toxin," said Bruce Lanphear, Cincinnati Children's Hospital and director of the hospital's Children's Environmental Health Center. "Despite a dramatic decline over the last two decades in the prevalence of children who have blood lead concentrations above 10 micrograms per deciliter, these data underscore the increasing importance of prevention."

The study followed 172 children in the Rochester, N.Y. area whose blood lead was assessed at 6, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 60 months, and who were tested for IQ at both 3 and 5 years of age. The researchers controlled for many other factors that contribute to a child's intellectual functioning, such as birth weight, mother's intelligence, income, education, and amount of stimulation in the home.

"Any detectable effect occurring from such a widespread exposure is cause for concern," Walter J. Rogan, M.D., said. Rogan is a NIEHS researcher who has studied lead exposure in children but was not an author on the study. "Relatively small changes in the mean IQ of a large number of children will dramatically increase the proportion of children below any fixed level of concern, such as an IQ of 80, and decrease the proportion above any 'gifted' level such as 120," Rogan said.

The authors of the study are Richard L. Canfield and Charles R. Henderson, Jr., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; Deborah A. Cory-Slechta, University of Rochester School of Medicine, Rochester, N.Y.; Christopher Cox, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, NIH, DHHS, Bethesda, Md.; Todd A. Jusko, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; and Bruce P. Lanphear, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center. NIEHS funds centers for environmental and children's health at University of Rochester, University of Cincinnati, and University of Washington.

Indiana Law

Changes in the law that affect blood lead level reporting requirements, effective **July1, 2003.**

- **As of July 1, 2003 blood lead level tests for all tested individuals must be reported to the Indiana State Department of Health.**
- Before, all elevated blood lead levels of children under the age of seven had to be reported to the Indiana State Department of Health.

Section 2 of IC 16-41-39.4, established reporting requirements that become effective on July 1, 2003. At that time, “A person that examines the blood of an individual . . . for the presence of lead must report to the state department the results of the examination not later than one (1) week after completing the examination.”

INDIANA CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM (ICLPPP)

This table reflects the number of children (age less than 6 years old) in CY 2004 diagnosed with lead poisoning.

County	Number of Children Tested	Number Of Children with EBLL*	Lead Poisoned Confirmed**
Adams	144	≤5	≤5
Allen	2626	87	46
Bartholomew	332	≤5	≤5
Benton	23	≤5	≤5
Blackford	64	≤5	≤5
Boone	139	≤5	≤5
Brown	32	≤5	≤5
Carroll	76	6	≤5
Cass	482	12	≤5
Clark	606	7	≤5
Clay	58	≤5	≤5
Clinton	184	8	≤5
Crawford	114	≤5	≤5
Daviess	103	≤5	≤5
Dearborn	81	≤5	≤5
Decatur	119	≤5	≤5
Dekalb	159	≤5	≤5
Delaware	896	44	9
Dubois	10	≤5	≤5
Elkhart	1474	63	20
Fayette	101	≤5	≤5
Floyd	905	18	6
Fountain	39	6	6
Franklin	59	≤5	≤5
Fulton	61	≤5	≤5
Gibson	170	15	≤5
Grant	677	17	7
Greene	146	≤5	≤5
Hamilton	352	≤5	≤5
Hancock	38	≤5	≤5
Harrison	437	≤5	≤5
Hendricks	122	≤5	≤5
Henry	193	≤5	≤5
Howard	1051	17	≤5
Huntington	30	≤5	≤5

County	Number of Children Tested	Number Of Children with EBLL*	Lead Poisoned Confirmed**
Jackson	144	≤5	≤5
Jasper	146	≤5	≤5
Jay	90	≤5	≤5
Jefferson	230	≤5	≤5
Jennings	175	≤5	≤5
Johnson	116	≤5	≤5
Knox	177	≤5	≤5
Kosciusko	236	≤5	≤5
Lagrange	13	≤5	≤5
Lake	3669	109	69
Laporte	233	≤5	≤5
Lawrence	525	8	≤5
Madison	751	13	≤5
Marion	8546	279	124
Marshall	159	≤5	≤5
Martin	107	≤5	≤5
Miami	149	≤5	≤5
Monroe	608	6	≤5
Montgomery	90	≤5	≤5
Morgan	138	≤5	≤5
Newton	34	≤5	≤5
Noble	113	≤5	≤5
Ohio	11	≤5	≤5
Orange	128	≤5	≤5
Owen	155	≤5	≤5
Parke	9	≤5	≤5
Perry	72	≤5	≤5
Pike	8	≤5	≤5
Porter	509	6	≤5
Posey	129	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	108	≤5	≤5
Putnam	233	≤5	≤5
Randolph	69	≤5	≤5
Ripley	267	≤5	≤5
Rush	77	8	≤5
Scott	167	6	≤5
Shelby	33	≤5	≤5
Spencer	116	≤5	≤5
St. Joseph	1710	76	51
Starke	58	≤5	≤5

County	Number of Children Tested	Number Of Children with EBLL*	Lead Poisoned Confirmed**
Steuben	126	≤5	≤5
Sullivan	49	≤5	≤5
Switzerland	34	≤5	≤5
Tippecanoe	1100	14	7
Tipton	46	≤5	≤5
Union	61	≤5	≤5
Vanderburgh	1743	43	15
Vermillion	9	≤5	≤5
Vigo	261	17	15
Wabash	191	≤5	≤5
Warren	14	≤5	≤5
Warrick	155	≤5	≤5
Washington	158	≤5	≤5
Wayne	706	32	16
Wells	141	≤5	≤5
White	80	≤5	≤5
Whitley	93	≤5	≤5
Unknown	79	≤5	≤5
TOTAL	37457	1038	470

*an EBLL (elevated blood lead level) is defined as a blood lead level at or over 10 micrograms per deciliter

**a confirmed blood lead level comprises one venous blood lead specimen with elevated blood lead concentration, or two capillary blood lead specimens drawn within 12 weeks of each other, both with elevated blood lead concentrations, or a capillary blood lead specimen with elevated lead concentration drawn on a previously confirmed case

As of the end of business on 1/20/2005, ICLPPP has 2051 blood lead tests performed during CY 2004 on children ages 0 to 15 years for which the results had been submitted by mail and had yet to be entered. Moreover, there were an undeterminable number of CY 2004 blood lead tests performed by some local health departments pending download into STELLAR.

To protect the privacy of the child, if the number is less than or equal to 5 in a given county (including 0), it is presented as "≤5".

INDIANA CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM (ICLPPP)

This table includes the blood lead ranges of 10-24, 25-39, and 40 and above, for children ages 6 to 15 years during CY 2004. Neither the CDC Lead Branch nor ABLES has established a level of poisoning for children from ages 6 to 15 years. Each child is counted once, with the highest blood lead level reported.

County	Number of Children Tested	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Adams	26	≤5	≤5	≤5
Allen	451	≤5	≤5	≤5
Bartholomew	39	≤5	≤5	≤5
Benton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Blackford	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Boone	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Brown	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Carroll	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Cass	16	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clark	21	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clay	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clinton	15	≤5	≤5	≤5
Crawford	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Daviess	8	≤5	≤5	≤5
Dearborn	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Decatur	8	≤5	≤5	≤5
Dekalb	29	≤5	≤5	≤5
Delaware	44	≤5	≤5	≤5
Dubois	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Elkhart	68	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fayette	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Floyd	20	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fountain	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Franklin	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Gibson	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Grant	21	≤5	≤5	≤5
Greene	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hamilton	16	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hancock	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Harrison	9	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hendricks	9	≤5	≤5	≤5

County	Number of Children Tested	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Henry	27	≤5	≤5	≤5
Howard	62	≤5	≤5	≤5
Huntington	20	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jackson	10	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jasper	14	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jay	9	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jefferson	14	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jennings	8	≤5	≤5	≤5
Johnson	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Knox	12	≤5	≤5	≤5
Kosciusko	17	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lagrange	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lake	712	7	≤5	≤5
Laporte	39	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lawrence	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Madison	93	≤5	≤5	≤5
Marion	1640	26	≤5	≤5
Marshall	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Martin	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Miami	9	≤5	≤5	≤5
Monroe	22	≤5	≤5	≤5
Montgomery	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Morgan	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Newton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Noble	20	≤5	≤5	≤5
Ohio	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Orange	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Owen	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Parke	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Perry	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Pike	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Porter	83	≤5	≤5	≤5
Posey	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Putnam	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Randolph	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Ripley	10	≤5	≤5	≤5
Rush	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Scott	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5

County	Number of Children Tested	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Shelby	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Spencer	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
St. Joseph	107	≤5	≤5	≤5
Starke	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Steuben	14	≤5	≤5	≤5
Sullivan	10	≤5	≤5	≤5
Switzerland	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Tippecanoe	30	≤5	≤5	≤5
Tipton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Union	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vanderburgh	24	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vermillion	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vigo	50	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wabash	16	≤5	≤5	≤5
Warren	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Warrick	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Washington	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wayne	23	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wells	13	≤5	≤5	≤5
White	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Whitley	11	≤5	≤5	≤5
Unknown	11	≤5	≤5	≤5
TOTAL	4103	71	3	0

As of the end of business on 1/20/2005, ICLPPP has 2051 blood lead tests performed during CY 2004 on children ages 0 to 15 years for which the results had been submitted by mail and had yet to be entered. Moreover, there were an undeterminable number of CY 2004 blood lead tests performed by some local health departments pending download into STELLAR.

To protect the privacy of the child, if the number is less than or equal to 5 in a given county (including 0), it is presented as "≤5".

INDIANA CHILDHOOD LEAD POISONING PREVENTION PROGRAM (ICLPPP)

This table includes adults (defined by ABLES as age 16 and older) recorded in CY 2004 with four ranges of blood lead levels. The public health objective of the ABLES program (Objective 20.7 in Healthy People 2010) is "Reduce the number of adults who have blood lead concentrations of 25 micrograms per deciliter (mcg/dL) or greater of whole blood." OSHA uses 40 micrograms per deciliter as the level at which an adult individual is considered poisoned. Each adult is counted once, with the highest test level reported.

County	BLL 0 - 9	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Adams	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Allen	32	≤5	≤5	≤5
Bartholomew	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Benton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Blackford	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Boone	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Brown	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Carroll	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Cass	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clark	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clay	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Clinton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Crawford	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Daviess	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Dearborn	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Decatur	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Dekalb	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Delaware	27	22	35	6
Dubois	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Elkhart	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fayette	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Floyd	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fountain	13	20	≤5	≤5
Franklin	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Fulton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Gibson	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Grant	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Greene	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hamilton	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hancock	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5

County	BLL 0 - 9	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Harrison	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Hendricks	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Henry	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Howard	12	≤5	≤5	≤5
Huntington	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jackson	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jasper	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jay	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jefferson	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Jennings	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Johnson	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Knox	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Kosciusko	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lagrange	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lake	62	10	9	≤5
Laporte	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Lawrence	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Madison	12	≤5	≤5	≤5
Marion	93	29	14	≤5
Marshall	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Martin	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Miami	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Monroe	6	≤5	≤5	≤5
Montgomery	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Morgan	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Newton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Noble	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Ohio	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Orange	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Owen	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Parke	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Perry	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Pike	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Porter	13	≤5	≤5	≤5
Posey	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Pulaski	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Putnam	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Randolph	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Ripley	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Rush	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5

County	BLL 0 - 9	BLL 10 - 24	BLL 25 - 39	BLL 40 and Higher
Scott	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Shelby	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Spencer	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
St. Joseph	200	≤5	≤5	≤5
Starke	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Steuben	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Sullivan	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Switzerland	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Tippecanoe	7	≤5	≤5	≤5
Tipton	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Union	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vanderburgh	11	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vermillion	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Vigo	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wabash	17	40	19	≤5
Warren	9	≤5	≤5	≤5
Warrick	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Washington	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wayne	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Wells	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
White	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Whitley	≤5	≤5	≤5	≤5
Unknown	4236	872	360	75
TOTAL	4857	1029	470	91

As of the end of business on 1/20/2005, ICLPPP has 812 blood lead tests performed during CY 2004 on adults for which the results had been submitted by mail and had yet to be entered.

To protect the privacy of the individual, if the number is less than or equal to 5 in a given county (including 0), it is presented as "≤5".

Summary of 2000 Census Data

COUNTY	House Units Total	House Units Built before 1950	% of House Units Built before 1950	Population Under 6 Years	Children of Poverty* Under 6 Years	% of Children below poverty
Adams	12404	4573	36.9	3407	516	15.1
Allen	138905	33357	24.0	30914	4805	15.5
Bartholomew	29853	6657	22.3	6269	636	10.1
Benton	3818	2000	52.4	751	63	8.4
Blackford	6155	2803	45.5	1128	161	14.3
Boone	17929	5399	30.1	4232	226	5.3
Brown	7163	850	11.9	913	82	9.0
Carroll	8675	3856	44.4	1633	148	9.1
Cass	16620	7995	48.1	3301	406	12.3
Clark	41176	7638	18.5	7844	1024	13.1
Clay	11097	4418	39.8	2029	357	17.6
Clinton	13267	6425	48.4	2966	424	14.3
Crawford	5138	1187	23.1	829	286	34.5
Daviess	11898	4257	35.8	2679	636	23.7
Dearborn	17791	4278	24.0	3805	382	10.0
Decatur	9992	3445	34.5	2159	308	14.3
DeKalb	16144	6431	39.8	3638	309	8.5
Delaware	51032	16269	31.9	8437	1662	19.7
Dubois	15511	4150	26.8	3482	203	5.8
Elkhart	69791	18341	26.3	17781	2261	12.7
Fayette	10981	4382	39.9	2009	157	7.8
Floyd	29087	7209	24.8	5456	1022	18.7
Fountain	7692	3297	42.9	1405	191	13.6
Franklin	8596	2547	29.6	1888	148	7.8
Fulton	9123	3221	35.3	1639	177	10.8
Gibson	14125	4770	33.8	2524	354	14.0
Grant	30560	10711	35.0	5376	1123	20.9
Greene	15053	4788	31.8	2430	410	16.9
Hamilton	69478	5883	8.5	20080	654	3.3
Hancock	21750	4347	20.0	4541	162	3.6
Harrison	13699	2856	20.8	2625	215	8.2
Hendricks	39229	5218	13.3	9318	266	2.9
Henry	20592	8664	42.1	3571	483	13.5
Howard	37604	11348	30.2	7326	1402	19.1
Huntington	15269	7213	47.2	3020	208	6.9
Jackson	17137	4323	25.2	3506	389	11.1
Jasper	11236	2959	26.3	2541	204	8.0
Jay	9074	4709	51.9	2011	320	15.9
Jefferson	13386	3426	25.6	2385	341	14.3

Jennings	11469	2070	18.0	2556	254	9.9
Johnson	45095	5774	12.8	10380	680	6.6
Knox	17305	7709	44.5	2691	692	25.7
Kosciusko	32188	8080	25.1	6638	615	9.3
LaGrange	12938	3743	28.9	4130	417	10.1
Lake	194992	58498	30.0	41447	8921	21.5
LaPorte	45621	15893	34.8	8714	1401	16.1
Lawrence	20560	6109	29.7	3584	500	14.0
Madison	56939	20511	36.0	10061	1534	15.2
Marion	387183	95010	24.5	75685	13047	17.2
Marshall	18099	6102	33.7	3895	398	10.2
Martin	4729	1175	24.8	821	148	18.0
Miami	15299	6993	45.7	2843	407	14.3
Monroe	50846	6469	12.7	7033	1137	16.2
Montgomery	15678	5933	37.8	2967	393	13.2
Morgan	25908	5519	21.3	5607	492	8.8
Newton	5726	2058	35.9	1104	80	7.2
Noble	18233	6282	34.5	4424	562	12.7
Ohio	2424	840	34.7	383	49	12.8
Orange	8348	2183	26.1	1638	166	10.1
Owen	9853	2172	22.0	1700	179	10.5
Parke	7539	2638	35.0	1201	270	22.5
Perry	8223	2434	29.6	1237	244	19.7
Pike	5611	1758	31.3	977	115	11.8
Porter	57616	7786	13.5	11482	977	8.5
Posey	11076	3069	27.7	2107	248	11.8
Pulaski	5918	2237	37.8	1069	133	12.4
Putnam	13505	3695	27.4	2512	256	10.2
Randolph	11775	6127	52.0	2196	409	18.6
Ripley	10482	3434	32.8	2423	209	8.6
Rush	7337	3925	53.5	1591	100	6.3
Scott	9737	2110	21.7	1985	344	17.3
Shelby	17633	6262	35.5	3558	486	13.7
Spencer	8333	2101	25.2	1511	143	9.5
St Joseph	107013	36261	33.9	22552	3941	17.5
Starke	10201	3155	30.9	1917	343	17.9
Steuben	17337	4676	27.0	2663	251	9.4
Sullivan	8804	3706	42.1	1489	273	18.3
Switzerland	4226	1238	29.3	711	140	19.7
Tippecanoe	58343	12421	21.3	10665	1992	18.7
Tipton	6848	2848	41.6	1193	79	6.6
Union	3077	1202	39.1	575	81	14.1
Vanderburgh	76300	26808	35.1	12804	2557	20.0

Vermillion	7405	3850	52.0	1287	159	12.4
Vigo	45203	18676	41.3	7732	1554	20.1
Wabash	14034	6208	44.2	2490	337	13.5
Warren	3477	1465	42.1	623	96	15.4
Warrick	20546	3246	15.8	4135	370	8.9
Washington	11191	2822	25.2	2236	363	16.2
Wayne	30468	13299	43.6	5241	1017	19.4
Wells	10970	4211	38.4	2211	237	10.7
White	12083	3643	30.1	1995	165	8.3
Whitley	12545	4477	35.7	2458	148	6.0
Total	2532319	717111	28.3	508975	73230	14.4

* The poverty thresholds used are shown at <http://www.census.gov/hhes/poverty/threshld/thresh99.html>.

Number of children less than 6 years of age by County and Race / Ethnicity, Indiana, 2000

County	Total	White	Black	Asian	Two or More Races	Others	Hispanic	% of Minority Children	% of Children with Hispanic Ethnicity
Adams	3312	3166	12	8	53	73	166	4.4	5.0
Allen	30636	23125	4402	486	1468	1155	2190	24.5	7.1
Bartholomew	6257	5677	122	175	162	121	212	9.3	3.4
Benton	767	724	3	3	24	13	37	5.6	4.8
Blackford	1103	1083	1	0	16	3	6	1.8	0.5
Boone	4079	3927	17	34	59	42	100	3.7	2.5
Brown	960	939	1	3	13	4	9	2.2	0.9
Carroll	1662	1574	10	1	22	55	114	5.3	6.9
Cass	3358	3057	31	16	65	189	442	9.0	13.2
Clark	7792	6635	614	47	369	127	230	14.8	3.0
Clay	2083	2034	8	1	21	19	17	2.4	0.8
Clinton	2900	2605	17	8	49	221	397	10.2	13.7
Crawford	815	785	2	2	11	15	21	3.7	2.6
Daviess	2735	2632	9	6	38	50	96	3.8	3.5
Dearborn	3822	3695	36	9	54	28	49	3.3	1.3
Decatur	2151	2100	2	22	22	5	32	2.4	1.5
DeKalb	3666	3509	19	21	61	56	98	4.3	2.7
Delaware	8367	7090	800	54	292	131	157	15.3	1.9
Dubois	3435	3258	8	7	49	113	187	5.2	5.4
Elkhart	17753	13909	1212	165	874	1593	2770	21.7	15.6
Fayette	1990	1894	37	12	37	10	17	4.8	0.9
Floyd	5611	4941	340	33	231	66	124	11.9	2.2
Fountain	1436	1411	2	4	12	7	16	1.7	1.1
Franklin	1887	1861	0	3	21	2	16	1.4	0.8
Fulton	1621	1514	13	9	54	31	66	6.6	4.1
Gibson	2538	2403	53	10	52	20	27	5.3	1.1
Grant	5306	4385	517	31	254	119	236	17.4	4.4
Greene	2476	2424	1	9	25	17	48	2.1	1.9
Hamilton	20034	18548	350	538	394	204	435	7.4	2.2
Hancock	4487	4368	14	28	47	30	73	2.7	1.6
Harrison	2649	2582	7	5	31	24	45	2.5	1.7
Hendricks	9263	8922	38	70	162	71	168	3.7	1.8
Henry	3643	3518	38	7	47	33	44	3.4	1.2
Howard	7053	5832	620	103	347	151	264	17.3	3.7

Huntington	3038	2926	21	5	64	22	58	3.7	1.9
Jackson	3495	3323	28	46	57	41	90	4.9	2.6
Jasper	2504	2430	18	4	21	31	115	3.0	4.6
Jay	1935	1859	12	9	13	42	74	3.9	3.8
Jefferson	2400	2279	28	8	59	26	49	5.0	2.0
Jennings	2513	2407	23	6	62	15	36	4.2	1.4
Johnson	10354	9932	50	121	174	77	195	4.1	1.9
Knox	2768	2642	42	10	50	24	42	4.6	1.5
Kosciusko	6661	6025	54	35	166	381	666	9.5	10.0
LaGrange	4061	3869	13	4	50	125	205	4.7	5.0
Lake	41776	23300	13208	328	1753	3187	7872	44.2	18.8
LaPorte	8507	6745	1090	42	397	233	512	20.7	6.0
Lawrence	3622	3518	17	12	48	27	46	2.9	1.3
Madison	10188	8683	1002	44	292	167	286	14.8	2.8
Marion	75889	47062	21704	1047	3313	2763	4737	38.0	6.2
Marshall	3933	3623	15	16	100	179	376	7.9	9.6
Martin	789	777	2	0	6	4	5	1.5	0.6
Miami	2848	2639	46	14	91	58	64	7.3	2.2
Monroe	7234	6274	300	207	305	148	213	13.3	2.9
Montgomery	3062	2923	33	11	43	52	70	4.5	2.3
Morgan	5746	5622	6	12	70	36	61	2.2	1.1
Newton	1090	1040	4	3	16	27	59	4.6	5.4
Noble	4415	3938	24	20	83	350	598	10.8	13.5
Ohio	405	403	0	0	2	0	1	0.5	0.2
Orange	1580	1527	15	1	22	15	17	3.4	1.1
Owen	1661	1621	5	3	25	7	21	2.4	1.3
Parke	1134	1112	9	0	11	2	9	1.9	0.8
Perry	1253	1227	4	3	10	9	20	2.1	1.6
Pike	964	944	1	3	12	4	13	2.1	1.3
Porter	11466	10639	129	120	347	231	883	7.2	7.7
Posey	2109	2032	30	5	32	10	20	3.7	0.9
Pulaski	1052	1002	13	3	25	9	22	4.8	2.1
Putnam	2673	2548	24	10	62	29	44	4.7	1.6
Randolph	2190	2109	5	7	34	35	61	3.7	2.8
Ripley	2377	2308	3	18	20	28	37	2.9	1.6
Rush	1512	1452	12	10	26	12	8	4.0	0.5
St. Joseph	22476	16062	3663	312	1247	1192	2071	28.5	9.2

Scott	1993	1950	2	2	23	16	37	2.2	1.9
Shelby	3584	3429	24	33	50	48	73	4.3	2.0
Spencer	1553	1491	7	3	23	29	53	4.0	3.4
Starke	1875	1789	5	2	43	36	84	4.6	4.5
Steuben	2673	2542	12	10	58	51	111	4.9	4.2
Sullivan	1497	1466	3	1	23	4	20	2.1	1.3
Switzerland	703	693	4	0	3	3	12	1.4	1.7
Tippecanoe	10488	8767	334	453	346	588	1084	16.4	10.3
Tipton	1227	1188	6	5	16	12	26	3.2	2.1
Union	614	599	2	0	6	7	0	2.4	0.0
Vanderburgh	12812	10307	1646	125	570	164	244	19.6	1.9
Vermillion	1247	1214	6	3	16	8	16	2.6	1.3
Vigo	7744	6767	478	80	330	89	140	12.6	1.8
Wabash	2499	2432	10	9	23	25	35	2.7	1.4
Warren	625	616	1	1	6	1	5	1.4	0.8
Warrick	4184	4001	44	43	61	35	48	4.4	1.1
Washington	2183	2144	5	3	22	9	30	1.8	1.4
Wayne	5301	4611	313	26	234	117	136	13.0	2.6
Wells	2231	2157	5	9	40	20	60	3.3	2.7
White	1976	1807	5	8	27	129	206	8.6	10.4
Whitley	2509	2432	12	5	24	36	39	3.1	1.6
Total	508845	417351	53933	5250	16488	15823	31024	18.0	6.1